School

ARCHITECTURE

AIA FILE NO. 6 1953

PERMANENT ECONOMY THROUGH THE USE OF STONE

TAKE ONE GIANT STEP

After several decades of reading glum essays on the alarming decline in birth rate and its dire ramifications, it is refreshing to have to worry, again, about overcrowded schools. And worry we must, for a long time to come.

If the present population boom is dated from V-J day, 1945, and if 1975 is accepted as the most distant date for which sensible projections are possible, then it may be concluded that the U.S. is about one-third of the way through a thirty year period in which its population may well grow by 66 million.

These are pretty breath-catching statistics to businessmen and a lot of other Americans who are directly affected (e.g., school board members, pupils and parents).

Obviously, this is not the time for a continuation of the short-range thinking so frequently demonstrated in the many schools built during the past five years which used cheap building materials as a compensating factor to high labor costs.

The building market is flooded with materials, some of which are tested, others untested. These facts demand careful consideration of the true economies of school construction.

The initial cost of a modern school is only a first cost. The total maintenance cost over the anticipated life-span of a building determines its actual cost. The materials used in a school's construction will lengthen (or shorten) its life and usefulness, and greatly affect the cost of its operaion.

When proper attention is given to 'continuing costs', it will be discovered that STONE is the most economical building material, from first to last.

Front Cover: Elm Grove School, Hazlewood, Mo.
Ray X. Grueninger, Architect

1. Technical Bldg., Northwestern Univ.
   Holabird Root & Burgee, Architects
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3. Library Bldg., Manhattanville College
   Eggers & Higgins, Architects
4. Lynnwood Junior High School
   W. Arild Johnson, Architect
5. Worcester Art Center, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin
6. Anabel Taylor Hall, Cornell College
   Starrett, Van Vleck & Marsh, Architects

THE UNITED STATES HAS FALLEN HEIR TO A RECENT AND REMARKABLE POPULATION BOOM WHICH IN FACT (AND FIGURE) LOOKS LIKE THIS:

1920 (July 1)	106 million
1930	123 million
1940	132 million
1945	140 million
1950	152 million
1955 (July 1)	165 million

TOWARD A GIANT SOLUTION

This country has staked its contribution to the world at large — the American Dream — on mass education for all.

Currently we are repeatedly exposed to the fact that the severe shortage of school buildings threatens to turn this dream into a nightmare.

The need is obvious. What about the solution?

An important factor in this gigantic problem is the material used in the actual construction of the school buildings. Sensible cost and quality schools are synonomous when natural building STONE is considered. No other building material can boast all the physical qualities of natural building STONE — beauty durability, versatility, availability and minimum maintenance.

Natural STONE is available in a variety of textures, patterns and a wide range of colors. From these, the architect can choose a stone that will create a pleasing contrast, interpret contemporary or traditional design. Time and exposure to the elements simply enhance natural STONE — giving it a rare quality of dignity and beauty that no other building material can achieve.

The use of natural STONE in the construction of a modern school fills a need for a feeling of security in a changing world. Timeless, indestructible STONE lends to a school building that serene quality of stability that could, unhappily, disappear in today's rush and change.

7. Childrens Seashore Home, Atlantic City, N. J.
   Sydney E. Martin, Architect
8. Susan J. Henry Memorial Library, Seattle, Washington
   Naramore Bain, Brady & Johanson, Architects
9. Myron Taylor Hall, Law School, Cornell University
   Jackson, Robertson, and Adams, Architects
10. St. Joseph's School, Columbia, S. C.
    G. Thomas Harmon, Architect
11. Refectory, Morgan College Campus, Baltimore, Md.


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Albertus Magnus Hall, College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota • T. F. Ellerbe & Co., Architects

FOR OUR CHILDREN

American parents have always recognized the importance of a proper physical environment for their youngsters, surroundings that are attractive and clean and offer the warm security of permanence — three of the many outstanding virtues of natural building stone. And it's mischief-proof!

Burbank High School, Houston, Texas • Staub, Rather, Caldwell & Howze, Architects

Student Union Building, St. Catherine's College, St. Paul, Minn. • Ellerbe & Company, Architects

Bedford High School, Industrial Training Bldg., Bedford, Indiana • McGuire & Shook, Architects

AND THEIR TEACHERS

A capable teaching staff is by no means the least of a school board's problems, and here again surroundings play a big part in the total picture.

There is no question that the instructors of our children are entitled to bright, pleasant, easy-to-maintain areas in which to fulfill their many and significant duties and responsibilities.

Give them a building to be proud of — a well-designed school of natural building stone.

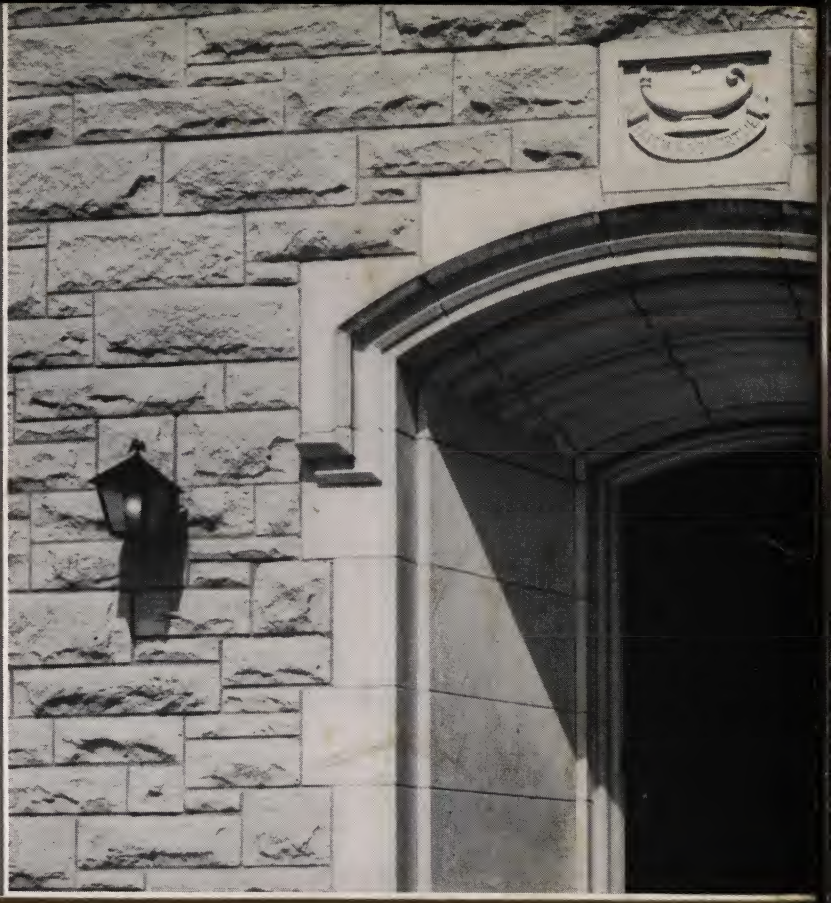
Public School, Monterey, California

Manhattanville College Dormitory, Campus Entrance • Eggers & Higgins, Architects

AIA FILE NO. 8 1956

stone

. . . little wonder that natural building STONE is the first of all building materials — first in beauty, first in adaptability, first in economy. STONE possesses distinctive characteristics which neither the inventiveness of man nor the genius of his machines can duplicate.



Technical Bldg., Northwestern Univ. • Holabird Root & Burgee, Architects

St. John's Episcopal School, Houston, Texas • Salisbury & McHale, Architects

Detailed information about the qualities, characteristics and availability of STONE and new developments applicable to its uses may be obtained by contacting either the Building Stone Institute or any of its members.

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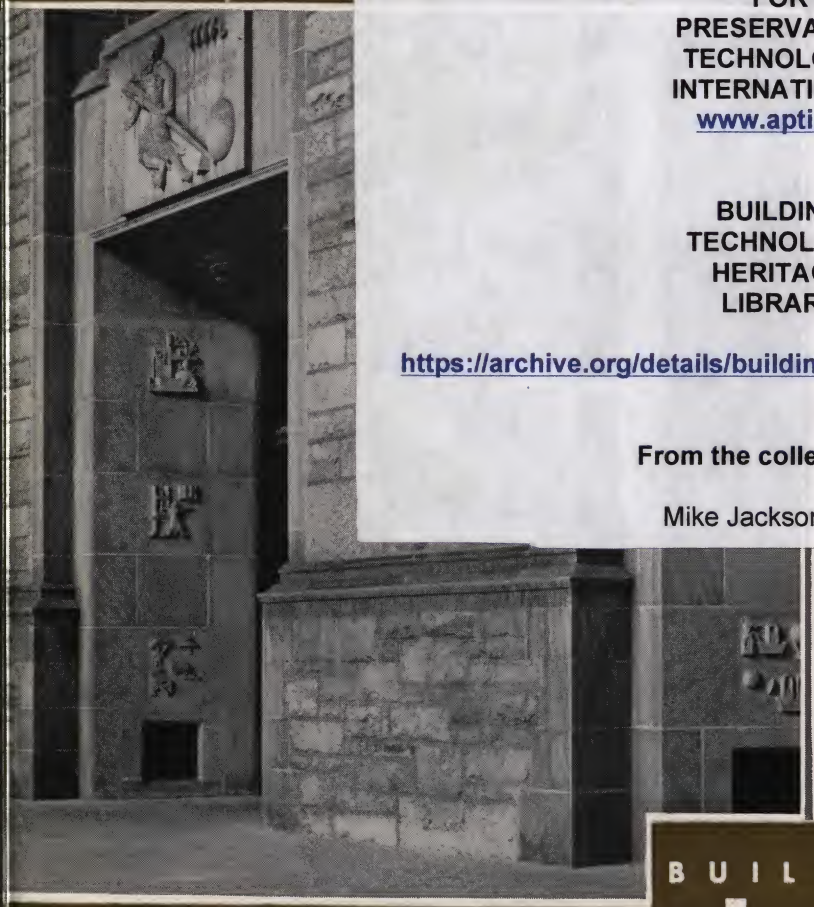

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